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February 16, 1835.

Lieut.-Col. SYKES, F. R. S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thomas Rose Auldjo, Esq., of Jermyn Street ; Samuel Higham, Esq., Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office, Old Jewry ; and William Cook Taylor, Esq., of Upper Seymour Street, Euston Square, were elected Fellows of this Society.

The Report of the Auditors was presented.

A paper was read, entitled, “ On the increase of Wealth and Expenditure in various Classes of Society, as indicated by Official Returns.” By Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F. R. S., G. S., V. P. E. S.

The Author states that in casting a glance over the Parliamentary Returns of the direct Taxes, of the Exports and Imports of our principal Staples, and of the deposits in Savings' Banks, he was so much struck by their remarkable increase in a very short space of time, as to be induced to offer to the Statistical Society the results of the comparisons he has made. Although he believes that no one can listen to the facts which he adduces without drawing from them the same conclusions at which he has himself arrived, he thinks it more consonant with the established principles of the Society to abstain absolutely from all comment on them beyond what is necessary to show their connection with each other. The evidence is derived from a comparison of recent with former returns, and the author limits the application of it to those subjects which appear to him closely connected with the condition and wealth of the large classes of society, included in the gentry, the trading and manufacturing bodies, and the depositors in Savings' Banks, supposed to consist principally of small shopkeepers, domestic and farm servants, &c.

The Author then proceeds to notice the increase which had taken place in the number of saddle and carriage horses—from 175,068 in 1826, to 182,878, in 1832, or 7,810. Considering the cost of keep for each horse to average 40*l.*, there would be an

increased annual expenditure of 312,400*l.*, which, at four per cent. would require a capital of 7,810,000*l.* Private carriages increased 7,489 in number, in the same period, and estimating the cost of each carriage (including horses, servants, liveries, duty, &c.) at 250*l.*, the increased annual expenditure under this head would be 1,872,250*l.*, requiring a capital of more than 46,000,000*l.* The number of male domestic servants employed respectively in 1820 and 1832 was 85,344, and 103,381, the increase being therefore 18,037. Deducting 14,978 servants already included in the expense of carriages, there remain 3,059, the cost of maintenance for each of whom, including all charges, at 70*l.* per annum, gives an increased annual expenditure of 214,130*l.*, requiring a capital of 5,350,000*l.* Armorial bearings increased in number from 22,627 to 25,179. Dogs, from 312,311 to 337,951, and as a diminution has taken place in the number of game certificates, and the number of fox-hounds has remained nearly stationary, the increase is referible chiefly to domestic dogs.

In regard to trade and manufactures, the author states the increase to be equally manifest, and gives his illustrations from the staple commodities of cotton, wool, silk, linen, and iron. These articles increased, the first 88 per cent. in the ten years between 1824 and 1833, the second $42\frac{3}{4}$ in one year (1832 to 1833), the third 131 per cent. from 1823 to 1833; linen and flax $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from 1832, to 1833, but for seven years (1827 to 1833) the increase in flax alone was $46\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and lastly, the export value of iron increased $19\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from 1832 to 1833. The British shipping in the port of London increased 104,528 tons, in the year ending 1833. He then adds that the increased number of persons employed in the following capacities, between 1820 and 1833, was as under :—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Shopmen, Warehousemen, Porters, &c.,..... | 16,110 |
| Clerks, Bookkeepers, &c..... | 12,848 |
| Travellers and Riders..... | 954 |
| Stage Coachmen, &c | 1,861 |
| Waiters in Taverns, &c..... | 1,195 |

and having shown at a moderate average for each individual the annual expenditure necessary for their support, observes, that with such indications of increasing wealth in the condition of the better

classes of society, it becomes an important and interesting inquiry how far it is shared by that portion of the people a few steps lower down in the social scale. If, says he, we turn to Mr. Pratt's book on Savings' Banks, and look upon it as a mirror reflecting in some degree the pecuniary means of the humbler classes, we shall find that amongst them also, accumulation of capital appears to be taking place; small, certainly, in individual proprietary, but vastly great in the aggregate. Between November 1831 and November 1833 the number of depositors in Great Britain and Ireland increased 45,755, and the additional amount deposited was 1,403,464*l*. The total number of depositors in all the banks was 475,155, and the amount belonging to these parties was 15,715,111. The increase in England within the above period, amounted to 8 per cent.; and in Ireland amounted to 25 per cent. Referring, he adds, to the wages of agricultural labour not averaging five pence per diem for all Ireland, agreeably to Mr. Inglis—to the very high rent of land—to the limited retail trade—and to the comparatively small capital employed, this indication of surplus means in a portion of the humbler classes in Ireland cannot fail to attract attention. Colonel Sykes next shows that the increase in the population of England from 1821 to 1831 has been in the ratio of 11.3 per cent., from 11,760,555 to 13,091,005; and for the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland, that the increase has been somewhat more—viz. 11.8 per cent., from 21,726,924 to 24,306,719.

On the other side, the author shows that the increase in the expenditure in the poor-rates in the same period, has been in a ratio greater than the proportionate increase in the population. In 1821, the expenditure for the poor-rates was 6,674,083*l*., and in 1831, it was 8,316,617*l*., the increase being, therefore, 26.1 per cent. But in case we divide these sums among the population at the two periods, it will be found that the absolute increased individual pressure of the poor-rates amounts to 7 per cent. Another feature of a discouraging nature adduced by the author, is the disproportionate increase of crime beyond the increase of the population, and the increase of pauperism. In 1821, the commitments were 13,580; in 1825 they were 14,437, and in 1832 they were 20,829—the increase in the two last periods being 44.3

per cent. In 1821, the commitments were in proportion to the population as one to every 866 persons, and in 1831 they were as one to every 686 persons. The author gives the following summary of the *increased* capital and *total* capital employed in the various articles of luxury and trade before enumerated.

INCREASED CAPITAL.

| | | Number. Amount of Capital represented. | |
|--|---|--|--------------|
| <i>Luxury.</i> | Saddle and Carriage Horses | 7,810.. | £7,810,000 |
| | Four-wheeled Private Carriages | 7,489.. | 46,800,000 |
| | Male Domestic Servants | 18,037.. | 5,350,000 |
| | Armorial Bearings | 6,512.. | 380,000 |
| | Game Certificates | 372.. | 34,000 |
| | Dogs (Duty and Keep) | 25,640.. | 821,000 |
| | Race Horses | 350.. | 472,000 |
| Total of <i>increased</i> Capital employed in Articles of <i>Luxury</i> | | | £61,667,000 |
| <i>Trade.</i> | Clerks, Shopmen, Warehouse- men, &c. | 32,968.. | 60,000,000 |
| | Cotton imported (10 years' average) | 4,138,918 | |
| | Wool (One year) | 890,226 | |
| | Silk (average of 10 years) | 1,657,435 | |
| | Linen Flax (7 years' average) | 6,829,095 | |
| | Iron (One year) | 234,975 | |
| | Ships | 1,358,864 | |
| | Deposits in Savings' Banks (2 years) | 1,403,464 | |
| | Butchers' and Farm Bailiffs' Horses | 18,122.. | 11,325,000 |
| | Total of <i>increased</i> capital employed in <i>Trade</i> | | £87,837,977 |
| Houses—1821—Rental £10,261,334 | | | |
| 1832—Do..... | | 12,629,980 | |
| Increase | | 2,368,646..... | 59,200,000 |
| Total increased Capital variously employed | | | £208,704,977 |

ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL EMPLOYED AS UNDER IN 1832, 1833, 1834.

| | | Number. | Capital represented. | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Luxury. | Horses (Keep and Duty) | 133,218.. | 133,200,000 | |
| | Carriages (Do. Do.) | 24,830.. | 155,190,000 | |
| | Male domestic Servants (Keep and Duty) | 53,721.. | 94,000,000 | |
| | Armorial Bearings (Duty) | 29,137.. | 1,500,000 | |
| | Game Certificates (Duty) | 40,783.. | 3,500,000 | |
| | Gamekeepers, (Keep and Duty) . . | 4,309.. | 5,388,000 | |
| | Dogs (Keep and Duty) | 337,951.. | 12,830,000 | |
| | Race Horses (Keep and Duty) . . . | 997.. | 1,345,000 | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total of Capital employed in Articles, &c. of Luxury | | £406,953,000 | | |
| 443,990 Houses' Rental of Great Britain—12,629,980 | | 300,000,000 | | |
| Trade. | Deposits in Savings' Banks | 15,715,111 | | |
| | 3,741 Ships in London, of 730,55½ tons, at 13 <i>l.</i> per ton | 9,497,202 | | |
| | Cotton 296,076,640 lb., of which one-third at 13 <i>d.</i> , one-third at 9 <i>d.</i> , and one-third at 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 11,509,090 | | |
| | Wool 39,618,503 lb., at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. . . | 2,971,387 | | |
| | Silk 4,758,453 lb., at 16 <i>s.</i> per lb. | 3,806,762 | | |
| | Linen Flax 1,127,736 cwt. at 65 <i>l.</i> per ton | 3,665,155 | | |
| | Iron Export Value | 1,425,723 | | |
| | 105,128 Shopmen, Clerks, Warehousemen, &c. | 183,800,000 | | |
| | 124,076 Horses, not wholly used in labour at 25 <i>l.</i> | 77,540,000 | | |
| | 32,732 Do. let to hire, Butchers' horses, &c. at 25 <i>l.</i> | 20,460,000 | | |
| | <hr/> | | | |
| | Total of Capital employed in Articles, &c. of Trade | | £330,390,430 | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total Capital employed as above | | £1,037,343,430 | | |

He also states that many other instances might have been adduced, but it was his wish not to swell his paper to too great

a length. The *actual value* of horses, carriages and dogs, is not, of course, included in the above estimates.

With respect to the increased capital devoted to luxury or trade, it will be borne in mind that the remission of taxes to a large amount, has permitted wealth to flow into new channels.

In conclusion, Colonel Sykes observes, that it has been his object in the above paper to offer a practical illustration of the facilities which the Statistical Society affords to any individual to collate facts with a view to show the actual state and past changes in the condition of society. The Statistical Society may thus, he says, hope, in each succeeding year, to accumulate facts, and facts only ; it being for its members, or others who may choose to take the trouble, to reason upon them. The complaints of different branches of industry can by this means be subjected at once to the *experimentum crucis*, and it can be determined from the returns of the present and past state of each, whether the pressure be of a general or local nature, or not existing at all ; and thus the great ends of truth will be advanced, and data be afforded for safe legislation.

The reading of Mr. Drinkwater's paper on the Statistics of Venice, was then resumed.

March 16, 1835.

Lieut.-Col. SYKES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Rawson William Rawson, Esq., of the Board of Trade office, Whitehall, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following papers were read :—

I. Analysis of M. Moreau de Jonnès' work, entitled, "Statistique de l'Espagne." By G. R. Porter, Esq.

VOL. I.

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